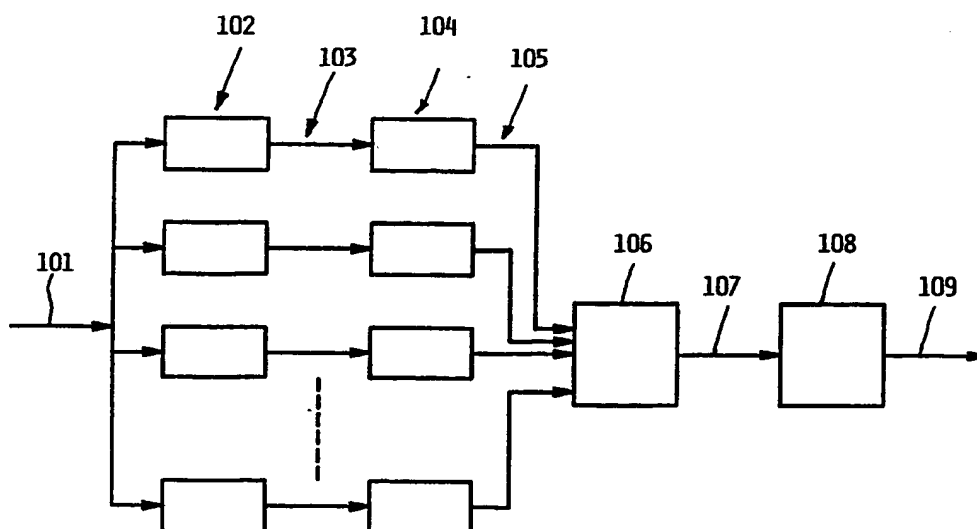




## INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<b>(51) International Patent Classification 5 :</b>  <b>G10L 9/00</b>	<b>A1</b>	<b>(11) International Publication Number:</b> <b>WO 91/03042</b>  <b>(43) International Publication Date:</b> <b>7 March 1991 (07.03.91)</b>
<b>(21) International Application Number:</b> PCT/DK90/00214 <b>(22) International Filing Date:</b> 17 August 1990 (17.08.90)  <b>(30) Priority data:</b> 4061/89                   18 August 1989 (18.08.89)     DK  <b>(71) Applicant (for all designated States except US):</b> OTWIDAN APS FORENEDE DANSKE HØREAPPARAT FA- BRIKKER [DK/DK]; c/o Oticon A/S, Mileparken 20 E, DK-2740 Skovlunde (DK).  <b>(72) Inventors; and</b> <b>(75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only) :</b> ELBERLING, Claus [DK/DK]; Geelsskovvej 19, DK-2830 Virum (DK). EKELID, Michael [DK/DK]; Hestkøb Vænge 11, DK- 3460 Birkerød (DK). LUDVIGSEN, Carl [DK/DK]; Borghaven 19, DK-2500 Valby (DK).		<b>(74) Agent:</b> HOFMAN-BANG & BOUTARD A/S; Adelgade 15, DK-1304 Copenhagen K (DK).  <b>(81) Designated States:</b> AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent)*, DK (European patent), ES (European patent), FR (Eu- ropean patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European pat- ent), SE (European patent), US.  <b>Published</b> <i>With international search report.</i>

**(54) Title:** A METHOD AND AN APPARATUS FOR CLASSIFICATION OF A MIXED SPEECH AND NOISE SIGNAL

**(57) Abstract**

For classification of a mixed speech and noise signal (101) the signal is divided into separate, frequency limited subsignals (103), each of which contains at least two harmonic frequencies for the speech signal. The envelopes (105) of the subsignals (103) are formed as well as a measure (107) of synchronism between the envelopes (105). The synchronism measure (107) is compared with a threshold value for classification of the mixed signal as being significantly or insignificantly affected by the speech signal. The classification takes place with an unpresided frequency and can therefore form the basis for a considerably more precise estimate of the noise signal than before, in particular when this has a speech-like nature.

### DESIGNATIONS OF "DE"

Until further notice, any designation of "DE" in any international application whose international filing date is prior to October 3, 1990, shall have effect in the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany with the exception of the territory of the former German Democratic Republic.

#### *FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY*

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	ES	Spain	MC	Monaco
AU	Australia	FI	Finland	MG	Madagascar
BB	Barbados	FR	France	ML	Mali
BE	Belgium	GA	Gabon	MR	Mauritania
BF	Burkina Faso	GB	United Kingdom	MW	Malawi
BG	Bulgaria	GR	Greece	NL	Netherlands
BJ	Benin	HU	Hungary	NO	Norway
BR	Brazil	IT	Italy	PL	Poland
CA	Canada	JP	Japan	RO	Romania
CF	Central African Republic	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	SD	Sudan
CG	Congo	KR	Republic of Korea	SE	Sweden
CH	Switzerland	LJ	Liechtenstein	SN	Senegal
CM	Cameroon	LK	Sri Lanka	SU	Soviet Union
DE	Germany	LU	Luxembourg	TD	Chad
DK	Denmark			TG	Togo
				US	United States of America

- 1 -

A method and an apparatus for classification of a mixed speech and noise signal

-----

- 5 The invention concerns a method and an apparatus for classification of a mixed speech and noise signal as being significantly or insignificantly affected by the speech signal.
- 10 The time intervals where the mixed signal is insignificantly affected by the speech signal may be used for forming a running estimate of the noise signal with known methods, it being possible to suppress the noise on the basis of this estimate.
- 15 The invention may be used in electroacoustic systems for transmission and signal processing of speech signals (e.g. mobile telephones, speech recognition systems and hearing aids), where it is endeavoured to eliminate or reduce degradation of speech quality, speech recognition and speech
- 20 perception because of present background noise using noise suppressing and/or speech enhancing methods.
- Electroacoustic systems for transmission and signal processing of speech signals exist in numerous types and for many different purposes. The expansive development in the field of digital electronics, including particularly the digital signal processors, has made it possible to employ a plurality of methods not practically useful before in
- 25 connection with removing or suppressing, in real time, the background noise, which occurs either acoustically simultaneously with the speech signal (e.g. in a helicopter cockpit where machine and rotor noise affects the acoustic communication from the pilot) or as an electric signal,
- 30 equivalent therewith, in the transmission system itself.
- 35

- 2 -

Such methods are known from the literature and are called noise suppression or speech enhancement methods. Of these methods may be mentioned adaptive filtering and spectral subtraction. See e.g. (1) and (7). The aim of improving  
5 the signal/noise ratio (the ratio of speech signal magnitude to noise magnitude) is that the methods are to counteract the degradation of the reception caused by the noise and the intelligibility of the transmitted speech signal. Several of the known methods are based on a run-  
10 ning estimate of the statistic characteristics of the background noise, e.g. intensity and frequency content. With a speech or pause detector time segments are identified with and without speech signal, respectively, and in the segments exclusively containing background noise  
15 (speech pauses) the characteristics of the noise may be estimated by suitable signal analysis. Assuming a certain stationarity of the background noise this estimate may be used for adjusting the noise suppression or speech enhancement method until the next time the noise can be  
20 estimated.

Several methods are described in the literature for distinguishing between voiced speech, unvoiced speech, and pauses, both without and with background noise. See e.g.  
25 (4), (5) and (8). (9) includes i.a. a survey of the most important methods which have been used for classification of speech, in particular in connection with speech recognition systems.

30 In particular two of the known principles should be mentioned: the energy histogram and valley detector principles. In a noise suppression method (3) use of the valley detector method is reported for pointing out the time intervals in which a mixed speech and noise signal  
35 exclusively consists of background noise (i.e. corresponding to pauses in the speech signal). In the

- 3 -

described invention the method is incorporated in a type of feedback loop by acting on the individual frequency bands of the output signal and with the purpose of increasing the field of use of the speech/noise detector.

5

However, none of the known speech and pause detectors are particularly robust when the speech signal is subjected to e.g. considerable reverberation, or when the background noise is added in a poor signal/noise ratio (less than 0 dB) or has a speech-like nature, i.e. resembles the speech signal from one or more speakers. In these cases the detection will be less certain with known methods. It has been attempted to reduce this problem by using a priori knowledge about the speech and noise signals. It has thus been utilized in (1) and (2) that the amplitude fluctuations in speech and noise are different in certain cases. When, however, the noise is speech-like, this difference will be marginal.

20

So far, no speech detector has been developed which can operate reliably both with a poor signal/noise ratio and with speech-like noise. The object of the present invention is therefore to provide a method and an apparatus where this problem is solved.

25

This object is achieved by the method stated in claim 1 and the apparatus stated in claim 8, involving detection of the time segments in a mixed speech and noise signal which are dominated by the speech signal. This is to be understood in combination with well-known knowledge, which is described below, that a speech signal includes a plurality of time segments where the speech signal contributes only insignificantly to the mixed signal. Such segments are not just speech pauses (between words and sentences, breathing), but in particular also very short intervals, typically within a word where the speech signal

35

- 4 -

assumes a value so that it just contributes insignificantly to the mixed signal. These segments are detected, and it is possible on the basis of this to update parameters for the background noise. This is done with unprecedented frequency and can therefore form the basis for a considerably more precise estimate of the background noise.

In a speech signal the energy can assume relatively great values in short time intervals, corresponding to some of the voiced sounds (e.g. the open vowels) as well as some of the consonants (the fricatives and the plosives). Therefore, the signal/noise ratio will be relatively great in time segments containing these speech sounds, and these segments are thus particularly useful for detecting presence of speech in background noise. The reason why the energy is great in the mentioned speech sounds is the following:

- 1) A vowel may be described as a (quasi)periodic time signal which in terms of frequency consists of a fundamental frequency and its harmonics, whereby the speech energy simultaneously occurs in a larger frequency range.
- 2) A fricative and/or a plosive may be described as a short, noise-like time signal where the energy simultaneously occurs in a wide frequency range.

In the preferred embodiment of the invention the frequency range of the speech signal is suitably divided into a plurality of frequency bands, and it thus applies that for each of the two types of speech sounds the energy occurs with a certain simultaneousness between the frequency bands. Further, it is special to the vowels that since the difference between two consecutive harmonic frequencies is always equal to the fundamental frequency for the speech

- 5 -

signal, the envelope of a frequency restricted subsignal containing two or more consecutive harmonic frequencies will always be periodic and substantially synchronous with the fundamental frequency, since the envelope represents a beat signal with a frequency equal to the difference between the two harmonics, which is precisely equal to the fundamental frequency. Since it is the same frequency, viz. the fundamental frequency of the speech signal, for all the subsignals which causes the beat signal which is detected by envelopment, the envelopes of the subsignals will substantially be synchronous or correlated with each other.

In order that this envelope, which is periodic with the fundamental frequency, can always be produced, it is necessary that each subsignal has a frequency band width which always comprises at least two harmonic frequencies. This is obtained with a band width of at least twice the fundamental frequency. If the fundamental frequency is e.g. 220 Hz, the band width must at least be 440 Hz.

It is well-known from the literature, see e.g. (3), to examine a mixed speech and noise signal by division into time intervals and by splitting into a number of subsignals by means of a filter bank consisting of bandpass filters. However, in contrast to the previously described methods, this is done in a particular manner in the present invention, since the invention realizes a filter bank consisting of bandpass filters with a band width which is especially dependant upon general characteristics of the speech signal, as well as a detector utilizing the correlation between the envelopes of the subsignals. Moreover, and still in contrast to the previously described methods, the aim of the present invention is not to point out the time intervals in the mixed speech and noise signal which just consist of noise (i.e. corresponding to pauses in the

- 6 -

speech signal), but to point out the intervals which are dominated by the speech signal.

5 The invention will be explained more fully by the following description of a preferred embodiment with reference to the drawing, in which

10 fig. 1 is a block diagram schematically showing an apparatus according to the invention,

fig. 2 shows an example of an input signal consisting of a portion of a speech signal without noise, and how this signal is processed in the apparatus in fig. 1,

15 fig. 2A shows the input signal,

fig. 2B shows the frequency limited subsignals originating from filtering of the input signal,

20 fig. 2C shows the envelope signals corresponding to the subsignals in fig. 2B,

25 fig. 2D shows the synchronism signal from the synchronism detector as well as a threshold value with which it is compared, and

fig. 2E shows the final classification signal from the threshold detector.

30 In fig. 1 an electric input signal 101 consisting of a speech signal mixed with a noise signal (traffic noise, cafeteria noise, speech from other persons or the like) is passed to a filter bank 102 consisting of a plurality of optionally overlapping bandpass filters with increasing  
35 center frequency and covering in combination the entire frequency range of the speech signal or part thereof. Each



- 7 -

bandpass filter has a band width greater than twice the greatest expected value of the fundamental frequency of the speech signal, so that a subsignal 103 comprising at least two consecutive harmonic frequencies to the fundamental frequency can pass through each bandpass filter.

The subsignals are passed to their respective envelope detectors 104, which form the time envelopes 105 for the subsignals 103 e.g. by means of rectification, squaring or analytical signals as well as optional subsequent low-pass filtering. This signal processing, which following bandpass filtering of the input signal generates and utilizes the envelopes of the bandpass filtered subsignals is known in other connections from the acoustic/audiological field, see e.g. (6).

The envelope signals are passed to a synchronism detector 106, which produces a measure of synchronism between the envelope signals 105 for a time segment of the signals. Then, the time course of the computed synchronism has the shape of a staircase curve and is called the synchronism signal 107.

The principle of the synchronism detector 106 may e.g. be based on correlation, an artificial neural network or another computing method applied to all or a subset of the envelope signals 105. For example, a correlation can be computed by first computing the product sum of the signal values for any pair of signals i.e. the envelope signals from two adjacent bandpass filters and then performing summation of all the computed product sums.

Finally, the synchronism signal 107 is passed to a threshold detector 108 where the synchronism signal 107 is compared with a threshold value. If the synchronism signal 107 is greater than the threshold value, the time segment

- 8 -

in question is classified as being dominated by speech, and the classification signal 109 is set to the value binary 1. If not, the classification signal 109 is set to the value binary 0.

5

The overall function of the synchronism detector 106 and the threshold detector 108 may also be implemented by means of either a trained, a self-organizing or other artificial neural network using the envelope signals 105 as input signals and forming the desired classification signal 109 as output signal for classification of the mixed signal.

15 Presence of a noise signal affects the classification more or less depending upon the characteristics of the noise signal. If the noise signal is stochastic, speech-like noise, the speech detection will by and large not be affected even with a very small signal/noise ratio. If, on the other hand, the noise signal is a signal with an inherent modulation as a speech signal, or if it is a real speech signal from one or more persons, the interplay between the actual signal/noise ratio and the construction of the threshold detector 108 will be of decisive importance. When e.g. the threshold detector 108 is arranged  
20 such that the threshold value 210 with a given time constant adaptively adjusts itself corresponding to a given fraction of the size of the synchronism signal 107, then only the dominating speech signal will advantageously be detected. Removal of the lowest frequency components of the synchronism signal provides the additional advantage  
30 that a continuous noise signal consisting of harmonic frequency components (e.g. acoustic noise from a rotating machine), will not erroneously be classified as being a speech signal.

35

- 9 -

Fig. 2 shows an example of how a given input signal 201 is processed in the apparatus in fig. 1. To illustrate the fundamental principle of the invention the input signal 201 is shown in fig. 2A as a short speech signal without noise consisting first of a (voiced) vowel and then of an unvoiced fricative. Fig. 2B shows the frequency limited subsignals 203 formed in the filter bank 102. Fig. 2C illustrates the envelope signals 205 formed by the envelope detectors 104 from the subsignals 203 in fig. 2B. At the vowel, the envelope signals 205 in several frequency bands are shown to be correlated with each other and modulated with a frequency corresponding to the fundamental frequency. At the fricative, the envelope signals 205 show that short-term energy is present simultaneously in several frequency bands. Fig. 2D shows the synchronism signal 207 computed from the synchronism detector 106 as well as the threshold value 210 with which it is compared. Finally, fig. 2E shows the obtained classification signal 209.

20

An apparatus according to the invention may be implemented either in analog or digital hardware or in software or in combinations thereof.

25

30

35

- 10 -

References:

- (1) US Patent No. 4 025 721
- 5 (2) US Patent No. 4 185 168
- (3) US Patent No. 4 630 304
- 10 (4) Cox B.V. and Timothy L.M.K. 1980. Nonparametric Rank-  
Order Statistics Applied to Robust Voiced-Unvoiced-  
Silence Classification. IEEE Trans. ASSP 28,5,550-  
561.
- 15 (5) Gordos G. 1983. SPEECH DETECTION IN SEVERE NOISE.  
Proc. 11 ICA 91-94.
- (6) Houtgast T. and Steeneken H.J.M. 1973. The modulation  
transfer function in room acoustics as a predictor of  
speech intelligibility. Acoustica, 28, 66-73.
- 20 (7) Lim J.S. 1986. SPEECH ENHANCEMENT. Proc. ICASSP 3135-  
3142.
- (8) McAulay R.J. and Malpass M.L. 1980. Speech Enhance-  
ment Using Soft-Decision Noise Suppression Filter.  
25 IEEE Trans. ASSP 28,2,137-145.
- (9) Savoji M.H. 1989. A robust algorithm for accurate  
endpointing of speech signals. Speech Comm. 8, 45-60.
- 30

- 11 -

P a t e n t   C l a i m s :  
-----

1. A method of classifying, in a selected time interval,  
5 a mixed speech and noise signal (101, 201) as being significantly or insignificantly affected by the speech signal, where the mixed signal is divided into a plurality of separate, frequency limited subsignals (103, 203), c h a -  
r a c t e r i z e d in that
- 10 - each subsignal (103, 203) comprises at least two harmonic frequencies for a fundamental frequency of the speech signal,
- 15 - the time envelope (105, 205) is generated for the subsignals (103, 203),
- a measure (107, 207) of synchronism between these envelopes (105, 205) is generated, and
- 20 - this measure (107, 207) is compared with a threshold value (210).
2. A method according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r -  
25 i z e d in that the mixed signal is divided into a plurality of time intervals in which the signal is classified successively.
3. A method according to claim 1, c h a r a c t e r -  
30 i z e d in that the selected time interval is a running time window.
4. A method according to claims 1-3, c h a r a c t e r -  
i z e d in that all envelopes are used for generating the  
35 measure (107, 207) of synchronism between the envelopes (105, 205).

- 12 -

5. A method according to claims 1-3, characterized in that one or more subsets of the envelopes (105, 205) are used for generating the measure (107, 207) of synchronism between the envelopes (105, 205).

5

6. A method according to claims 1-5, characterized in that the generation of the measure (107, 207) of synchronism between the envelopes (105, 205) is based on a correlation computation.

10

7. A method according to claims 1-5, characterized in that the envelopes (105, 205) are passed as input signals to an artificial neural network which classifies the signal.

15

8. An apparatus for classification of a mixed speech and noise signal (101, 201), comprising filter means each of which permits passage of a subsignal (103, 203), characterized in that

20

- each subsignal (103, 203) contains at least two harmonic frequencies for a fundamental frequency for the speech signal, and that the apparatus moreover comprises

25

- means (194) for generating the time envelopes (105, 205) of the subsignals,

- means (106) for generating a measure (107, 207) of synchronism between these envelopes, as well as

30

- means (108) for comparing the synchronism signal (107, 207) with a given threshold value (210).

35

1/2

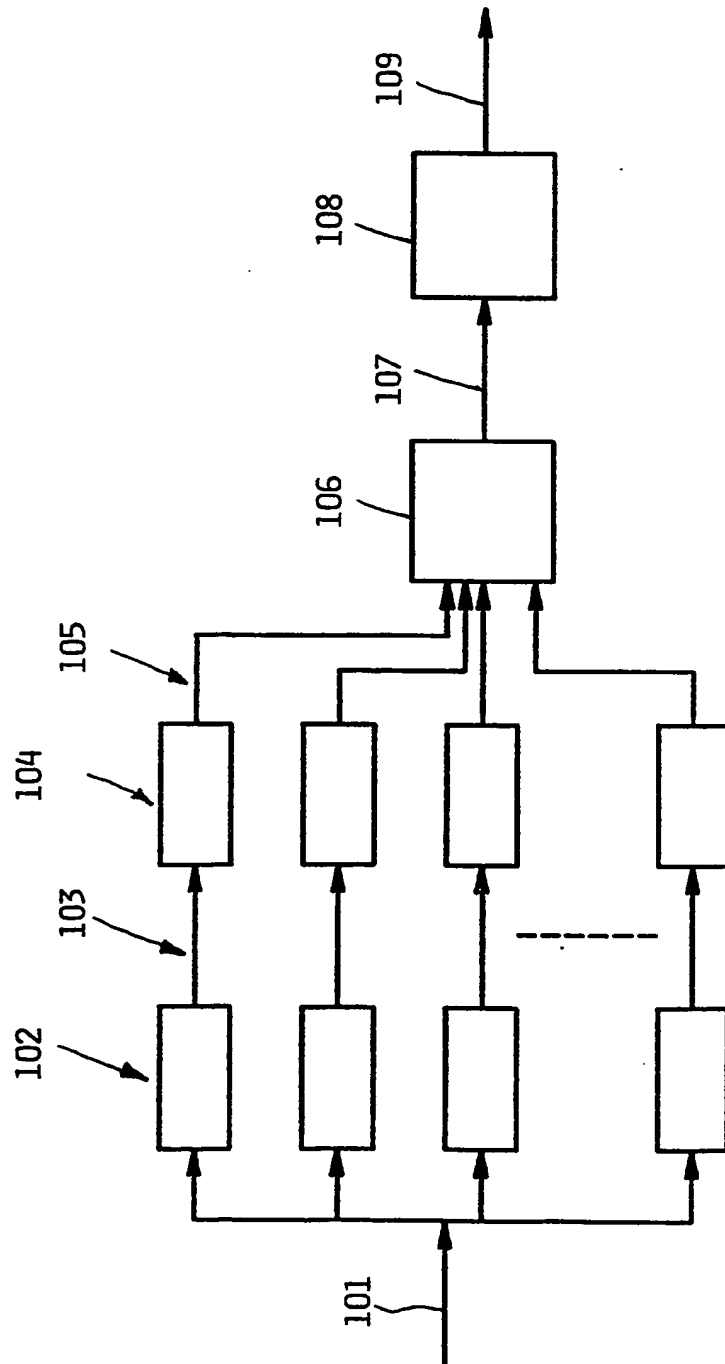
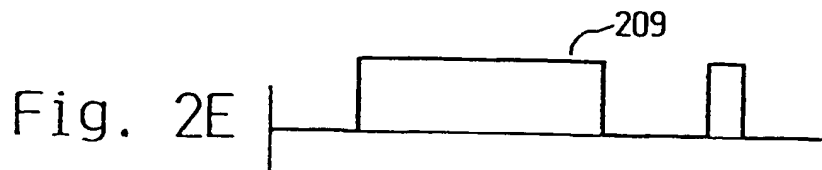
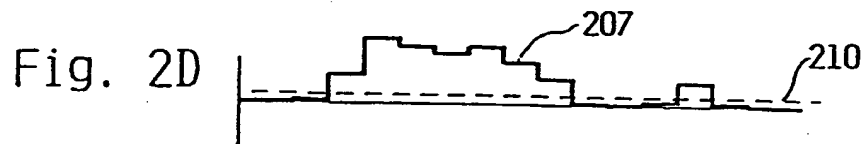
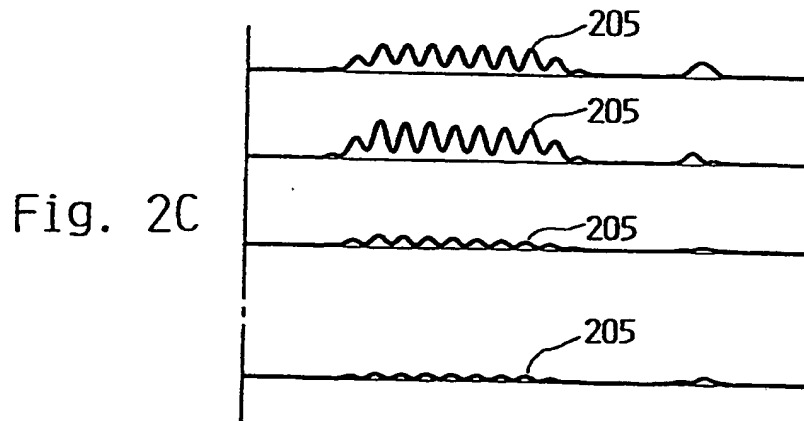
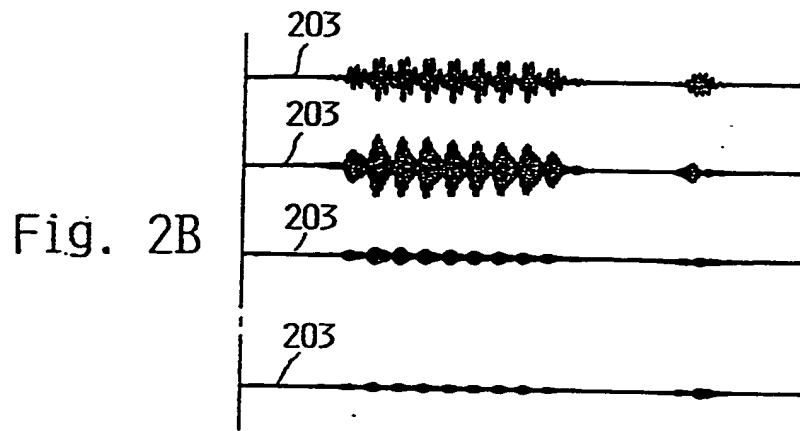


Fig. 1

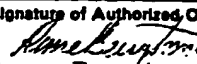
2/2





# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/DK90/00214

<b>I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER</b> (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) <sup>6</sup> According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC5: G 10 L 9/00		
<b>II. FIELDS SEARCHED</b>		
Minimum Documentation Searched <sup>7</sup>		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC 5	G 01 L	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched <sup>8</sup>		
SE, DK, FI, NO classes as above		
<b>III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT <sup>9</sup></b>		
Category <sup>10</sup>	Citation of Document, <sup>11</sup> with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages <sup>12</sup>	Relevant to Claim No. <sup>13</sup>
A	US, A, 4696039 (DODDINGTON) 22 September 1987, see the whole document --	1-8
A	US, A, 4630304 (BORTH ET AL) 16 December 1986, see the whole document --	1-8
A	US, A, 4382164 (MAY, JR.) 7 July 1983, see the whole document --	1-8
A	US, A, 4277645 (MAY, JR.) 7 July 1981, see the whole document --	1-8
A	DE, C2, 2649259 (FELTEN & GUILLEAUME FERNMELDEANLAGEN GMBH) 9 June 1983, see the whole document -- -----	1-8
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p><sup>10</sup> Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"&amp;" document member of the same patent family</p> </div> </div>		
<b>IV. CERTIFICATION</b>		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
11th December 1990	<b>20 NOV 1990</b>	
International Searching Authority	Signature of Authorized Officer	
SWEDISH PATENT OFFICE	 Rune Bengtsson	

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT  
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO. PCT/DK 90/00214**

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The members are as contained in the Swedish Patent Office EDP file on 90-09-27. The Swedish Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 4696039	87-09-22	DE-A- 3473373 EP-A-B- 0140249	88-09-15 85-05-08
US-A- 4630304	86-12-16	EP-A- 0226613 JP-T- 63500543 WO-A- 87/00366	87-07-01 88-02-25 87-01-15
US-A- 4382164	83-05-03	CA-A- 1158174 CA-A- 1164351 DE-A- 3101775 FR-A-B- 2478909 FR-A-B- 2482389 GB-A-B- 2068698 GB-A-B- 2136253 JP-A- 56142600 NL-A- 8100323 US-A- 4277645	83-12-06 84-03-27 82-01-07 81-09-25 81-11-13 81-08-12 84-09-12 81-11-06 81-08-17 81-07-07
US-A- 4277645	81-07-07	CA-A- 1158174 CA-A- 1164351 DE-A- 3101775 FR-A-B- 2478909 FR-A-B- 2482389 GB-A-B- 2068698 GB-A-B- 2136253 JP-A- 56142600 NL-A- 8100323 US-A- 4382164	83-12-06 84-03-27 82-01-07 81-09-25 81-11-13 81-08-12 84-09-12 81-11-06 81-08-17 83-05-03
DE-C2- 2649259	83-06-09	NONE	